### BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS -BILL TO PAY FOR ARMY SPOLIATIONS-HOGE REPORTED TO HAVE A PRIMA FACIE RIGHT TO A SEAT IN CON-GRESS-COLORED MAN ASSESSOR OF REVENUE IN LOUISIANA-C. M. WILDER, COLORED, POST-MASTER AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- In THE SENATE, Howe introduced a bill providing that the Quartermaster and Commissary-General examine claims for property taken or used by the army of the United States, and report to Congress all the facts, and that no money shall be paid on such claims until Congress makes an appropriation for the same. The claims must be presented within two years.

The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. In the House, the Election Committee re-Congressional District of South Caralina, had

a prima facie right to a seat. Boutwell will anticipate the May interest on the public debt.

the Freedman's Bureau. There was a four hours' session of the Cabinet to-day, probably considering the l'enureof-office bill, which still remains unsigned.

N. J. Goss has been appointed Collector of Revenue for the First Louisiana District; Flournoy, Postmaster of Aiken, South Carolina. [The dispatch reads "Aiken's, Georgia."-EDS.] Wilder, colored, Postmaster of Columbia, South Carolina.

Polls of the Senate show eight majority in favor of Longstreet's confirmation.

Grant has nominated two negroes for Jus tices of the Peace in the District of Columbia. General Webb commands in Virginia only until Canby's arrival.

There were one hundred and sixty nominations to-day.

### EUROPE.

MEETING OF THE DUBLIN SYNOD-THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

DUBLIN March 31.—The Dublin Synod met at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day, and elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church question. LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO BAVARIAN INFANTRY SOL-

DIERS. MUNIOH, March 31. - Orders have been issued

granting unlimited leave of absence to thirty men of each company in all the infantry regiments of the Bavarian army. A NEW GREEK LEGISLATURE -THE TURKISH AM-

BASSADOR. ATHENS, March 81.—The Greek Chambers have been dissolved. Elections will be held the 16th of May for a new Legislature, which will assemble on the 5th of June. The Turkish Ambassador has presented his credentials to the King.

### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE COMANDITARIO-MORE TROOPS-RURAL EX-CITEMBNT. HAVANA, April 2.—The captured steamer

Comanditario has arrived at Nassau, having been abandoned by her captors. Fresh Spanish troops have arrived. Several incendiaries have been captured. There is great excitement in the Sagua District.

### CALIFORNIA NEWS.

EARTHQUAKES, SICKNESS AND INDIAN OUTRAGES -SILVER MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2. - The severest make occurred yesterday that has happened here since October. As far as ascerained, however, no damage was done. Pnenmonia prevails to an alarming extent. Indian outrages are increasing and a number of atrocities are reported. Buch silver mines have been discovered within seventy miles of San Francisco, and the people are rushing thither.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The flood in the Hudson River is abating, having done but slight damage. The military post at Memphis, Tenn., has

been discontinued, and the garrison has been ordered to Atlanta, Ga. The planters of Georgia have bought largely of fertilizers, and are preparing to raise cot-

ton on an extensive scale. General A. S. Webb has assumed command

in Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, and has reinstated Governor Wells. The bricklayers in the New York navy-yard

have struck on account of the reduction of eight hours.

# ENGLISH VIEWS OF SEA ISLAND

A business letter from a well known Liverpool firm, under date of March 20, to W. M. Lawton, Esq., of this city, says :

Lawton, Esq., of this city, says:

We are in recept of your circular of the 1st March, which we have read with great interest, and for which we thank you.

The course of the market for sea islands during the last few weeks has been very disappointing to importers. There was an active inquiry after the first arrivals at the beginning of February, since which time there has been but a small retail demand; Spinners have not even inquired after the new arrivals, although, we have no doubt, received the best of this season's small crop. We think three or four of the large consumers may have a stock from their purchases or imports, but the others must be very bare. No doubt the consumption in France or England has been seriously curtailed; in this country it is nearly limited to the Manchester and Bollington spinners, and two or three in Glasgow. The Bolton spinners, who coust me largely of sea islands when prices are relative to Egyptian, have almost gone off their use. They have had the heat crop of fine. Ecgyptian to the large con of fine Ecgyptian to the seat crop of fine. Ecgyptian to the fill heat.

islands when prices are relative to Egyptian, have almost gone off their use. They have had the best crop of fine Egyptian to fall back upon that has ever been produced, and they tell us that the result of their sole use of Egyptian this season has been most satisfactory to themselves and their customers,

Even with these circumstances unfavorable to sea islands we think that there must, before long, be a demand for two hundred to two hundred and fifty begs per week. In the meantime the trifling business enables buyers to find here and there a few lots much under the market quotations, which a steady dethe market quotations, which a steady de-mand would soon clear off.

### EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

CERIST CHURCH CHRIST CHURCH PARISH. Vestrymen—J. E. Dawson, M. D., George F. Einlooh, Charles Venning, O. H. Rivers, L. A. McCants, P. E. Porcher, Wnf. H. Johnson, Wardens—R. S. Venning, E. O. Hall. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—J. E. Pawson, George F. Kinloch, E. Venning.

GRACE CHURCH, CAMDEN, S. C. Wardens-L. H. Deas, J. B. Kershaw. Vestrymen-J. A. Young, J. M. DeSanssure, L. M. DeSaussure, James Chesnut, E. B. Cantey, H. C. Salmond, J. M. Davis. Desegates to Convention-J. A. Young, H. C. Salmond, W. C. S. Ellerbe, J. M. Davis.

CHRIST CHURCH, GREENVILLE. Vestrymen—E. P. Jones, Thomas M. Coz, Dr. O. B. Irvine, H. Beattle, W. E. Earle, E. B. Bacon, Wardens—H. C. Markley, W. H. Campbell. Dolegates to the Convention—Hamlin Beattle, W. E. Earle.

THE OYSTER. A DISQUISITION ON ITS VARIETIES AND

Project for the (ultivation and Can-

ning of Oysters in Charleston.

A sound and sensible Republican (not the Republican who tugs at Sumner's skirt and reveres the shade of Stevens, but the old-fashioned Republican who honors his own consti tution and respects the constitution of his fathers,) hardly knows which to despise the most-monarchical institutions or the British oyster! Accustomed to the dainty flavor of the Lynn Haven, the Blue Point, the Bath, the Mill Pond and other famous varieties, he turns up his free and independent nose at the insular egotism which places the "native" oyster on a par with the "native" Englishman. Thetyrant-hating American may admit that they are on a par, but a faux pas, which mars all deported that Hoge, claimant from the Third light, and have no par-ticular claim to distinction save the coppery taste of the one and the brassy pride of the other. And he who ventures to doubt that the American bivalve is incomparable and not to be surpassed, will be in General Howard will remain at the head of danger of going to his bier without a pewter accompaniment.

Verily! an oyster is an institution of which we may be proud. It has no North, no South, no East, no West. There is nothing sectional in an oyster, even on a half-shell; and now Customs for St. Augustine, Florida; B. F. that the season is drawing to a close we may Joubert, nearly white, Assessor of Internal be permitted to hint that a company has been formed in Charleston for the purpose of improving and canning the already well known Charleston oyster. But before narrating what area of marsh land and water in the eastern the company is and what it intends to do, it will be advisable to de rote a few moments to a philosophical consideration of the habits and peculiarities of

THE AMERICAN OYSTER, by that name usually called, the word oyster being understood to signify the species of ogtracian bivalve called ostreamduis or ostrea eatil-is, which is characterized by an inequivalve shell composed of two irregular lamellated valves, of which the convex or under one adheres to rocks, piles, or to the shell of another individual. The oyster, therefore, is a queer genius. As it make its bed it will lie upon it, being as much indisposed to "shell out" as though it were a bifurcate instead of a bivalve. In its natural state the oyster is always tight, and not until it becomes loose is it fit for human society. As may be inferred from what has been said, the owster is a hard drinker, although never drunk. Oysters are usually eaten during the months the names of which have the letter R in them. The reason of this is not known unless it is because then oysters R in season. There are many ways of cooking the oyster, and there is the raw, the fry, the boil, the roast, the scallop and the stew. Some like them one way and some another, but they all go the same way at last.

THE SADDLE ROOK is the most famous of the American oysters, and is found at Saddle Rock in Long Island Sound. The rock is about forty miles from New York, and the oyster to which it gives a name is celebrated for both size and flavor. They bring a higher price than any other oyster which goes to the New York market, often selling at wholesale at five dollars a hundred. A dozen of these oysters, roasted, is sail to be enough to fill every corner in the corporosity of a man of moderate size.

THE SHREWSBURY is the next in rank with the New York epicures. It is taken from the Shrewsbury River in New Jersey, and can be readily recognized by its peculiar golden ti it and very thin shell. The oyster beds in the Shiewsbury River are closely guarded, and yield an immense income to the

ner. Shrewsburys sell at \$12 a bushel.

THE EAST RIVER was in former years considered to be the best oyster found in the market. It had a salts taste and delicate flavor, and was considered the correct thing at luncheon. Of these a man of elastic temperament might consume X an unknown quantity. Of late years, owing to the building of the great Manhattan Gasworks on the banks of the East River, they have acquired a coppery and gaseous taste. This causes them to be sedulously avoided by all true Irishmen, but they are greater favorites than ever with public speakers and members of legislative assemblies.

## THE REVPORT

is a Virginia oyster, which at a tender age is taken from its natural bed and planted in the Raritan River, chanting all the while the plaintive air of "Who will care for mother now?" It is allowed to remain in its new home in peace for two years, and is then a dish worthy of Lucullus when he sups with Lucullus to-night. This oyster is sometimes known as twenty per cent, in their wages because a day's the military oyster, because it will stand fire work has been changed from ten hours to better than any other kind, always cooking larger than in its natural state. It is therefore a decided swell. THE CRAVEN OR BLUE POINT

from the Passaic River is not to be despised The beds yield these fine oysters in large quantities, and being so close to the New York market, they are sold at from \$1 to \$1 25 per bughal

oyster is small, but being firm and delicious in flavor is sought after by the epicure, and always brings a high price. Kathleep Villa, not the home of Kathleeu Mayourneen, but of Barney Williams, the well known Irish comedian, is on the banks of the bay, and Barney knows no greater pleasure, when the footlights are turned down, than taking a few friends to his charming villa, where they may be regaled with the order of the Bath-oysters taken from his own pond.

In the spring of 1868 a large bed of fine oysters was discovered between Fort Lafayette and the beach in New York harbor. These were called the

LAFAYETTES, and soon became popular. The prisoners of war in the fort from their bunks looked at the beds with watery mouths and eager eyes. They thought of Norfols and Charleston and Mobile, and thought and dreamed of oysters. These Union oysters, whose Union the prisononers desired to destroy, were certainly-not

Another large bed was discovered in May last near Guo Island, East River. Hundreds of vessels erowded to the ostracean E! Dorado, but the owner of the island at once set up a claim to the whole. This led to a repetition of the story of

THE LAWYERS AND THE OYSTER. as the owner at once obtained an injunction to prevent the picking of the cysters. While the case was being tried in the Long Island courts, eiptain, more 'oute than his companions, trained a carrier pigeon to fly between the beds and the court. As soon as the injunction was dissolved, the carrier flew to the vessel, which in a short time was lo ded and on her way to market. The beds were soon exhausted, and little Gun Island lefe to its ancient quiet.

THE CONSUMPTION of oysters is usually limited by the capacity of the consumer, but it is known that London sually absorbs twenty thousand bushels year-

ly, and that New York spends annually in the same amusement about five million of dollars. Charleston, of course, cannot equal this, although information has been received that a well known Charlestonian went over to Sullivan's Island not long ago and swallowed twenty-two dozen oysters at a sitting. At this rate and New York prices the Charleston consumption would equal that of Gotham. This leads

Charleston

which are not easily excelled. The mill pond oyster is a jewel in its way, and with proper care in planting and feeding would be superior to any oyster known. Sullivan's Island and New Beach Iulet also send us large quantities of ostraceans. There is no doubt, however, that these oysters could be greatly improved by care and attention before they are turned over to the chefs of oyster-cooking, of whom we have several in Charleston. The oysters should never be disturbed before November. They lie in shallow water, and as they are exposed to the hot rays of the summer sun they need cool weather to make them firm and healty. In addition to the mill pond oyster we have the Bull's Bay oyster, taken from deep water and replanted in Mount Pleasant Creek. This is the best cooking oyster that we have.

et four years ago, but could not be carried out until lately. Every first difficulty has been overcome, and the company has been quietly at work for three or four weeks. The scene of operations is bounded on the north by Spring-street; on the south by the continuation of Calstreet; on the south by the continuation of Calhoun-street; on the cast by President-street,
and on the west by the Ashley River, comprisprising about forty acres. Here the oysters
will be planted, and in order to keep the
waters sufficiently still, the company intend to
build an extensive and subs'antial wall or
break-water. All the necessary works and
buildings will be put up, and the company intend to turn their attention to

CANNING OYSTERS,
a trade which in Baltimore is already one of great
importance. One firm alone in the Monumental
City employs during the oyster season two
hundred women in shelling and canning oysters. (It may be noticed en passant that the
finest oysters that are found in the Baltimore
and Washington markets are from Lynn Haven
Bay, about twelve miles from Norfolk.) There
is no reason why this canning business should
not be highly successful in Charleston. The
company has, we understand, pushing and energetic men at the head of it, and may in time
add the canning of shrimps to its other pursuits. In this and all else that they undertake
we wish them success. CANNING OYSTERS,

### TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES. Restrictions of the New Quarantine Law

The following correspondence, upon a subject of much importance to our commercial community, will be of interest to the readers

CHARLESTON, March 31, 1869.

Robert Lebby, M. D., Health Officer, Charles-

Robert Lebby, M. D., Health Officer, Charleston, S. C.:

Dear Sim—Will you be kind amough to inform us as to what restrictions are imposed by the recent quarantine law, upon vessels trading between this port and the British and Spanish West Indies during the summer season? The trade between Charleston and those islands is an important and rapidly growing one, and it deeply concerns us, as importers of West India products, and the commercial advancement of the city, that it should not be obstructed, save in so far as may be necessary to furnish proper safeguards against the introduction of infectious diseases into the community.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully,

PAUL, WHICH & BRANDES.

RISLEY & CREIGHTON.

RISLEY & CRI A. CANALE,
W. P. HALL,
BART & WIRTH,
J. A. ENSLOW & CO.

CHARLESTON, April 1, 1869.
To Mesers. Welch & Brandes, Risley & Creighton, A. Canale, Bart & Wirth, W. P. Hall and J. A. Enslow & Co.

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 31st ult., requesting to be informed "as to what restrictions are imposed by the recent quarantiae law, upon vessels trading between this port and the British and Spanish West Indies during the summer sea-

I beg leave to inform you that the act of the General Assembly, passed on the sixth day of September, 1868, establishing quarantine at Georgetown, Charleston and Hilton Head, will

Georgetown, Charleston and Hilton Head, will be rigidly executed.

The second section of this act fixes the terms of quarantine, viz: "Vessels arriving at the ports of Georgetown, Charleston and Hilton Head, shall be subject to quarantine as follows: 1. All vessels from any place where pestilential, contagious or infectious disease existed at the time of their departure, or which shall have arrived at such place and proceeded thence to either of said ports, or on board of which, during the voyage, any case of such disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of May and the first of November, shall remain at quarantine for at least thirty disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of May and the first of November, shall remain at quarantine for at least thirty days after their eargo shall have been discharged, and shall perform such other quarantine as the Health Officers shall prescribe.

"2. All vessels from any place (including islands) in Asia, Africa or the Mediterranean, or from any of the West Indies, Bahamas, Bermuda or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass south of Hilton Head; and all vessels on board of which, during the voyage or while at the port of their departure, any person shall have been sick, arriving between the first day of May and the first day of November, and all vessels from a foreign port, and not embraced in the first subdivision of this section, shall, on arriving at the quarantine ground, be subject to visitation by the Health Officers, but shall not be detained be yond the time requisits for due examination and observation, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage some case of infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine and regulations as the Health Officers may prescribe.

"3. All vessels embraced in the foregoing."

may prescribe.
"8. All vessels embraced in the foregoing provisions, which are navigated by steam, shall be subject only to such length of quarantine and regulations as the Health Officer shall enjoin, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage some case of infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine as the Health Officers shall prescribe." This

Upon a careful consideration of this section of law, I am of opinion that the first clause is imperative, and that all vessels from any port where, at the time of their departure, any infectious, pestilential or contagious disease is prevaiing, whether the crew and passengers have been healthy or not, must be quarantimed by this act for at least thirty days after arrival, and at least twenty days after the cargoes have been disoharged. The second clause in my and at least twenty days after the cargoes have been discharged. The second clause, in my judgment, admits all from ports named in the section, and are detained only for visitation and examination by the Health Officer, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage some case of disease in the foregoing clause. The third clause, in regard to steam vessels, is entirely discretionary, unless they shall have had on board during the passage any of the prescribed diseases.

Thus, gentlemen, you have my interpretation of the quarantine laws, entrusted to me for the protection of the community of Charleston and the prevention by importation of all epidemic or contagious diseases. Whilst it would give me much pain to transmel or embarrass your trade or commerce in any manner, I have a duty to perform, and that fearlessly and impartially, to execute the law, for which I have been selected by the Executive of South Carolina. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, ter Laber, M. D., Health Officer, Port of Charleston.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SEABOARD. Havoc of War-The True Condition of the Coast Region and an Interesting Review of the Causes of the Present Impoverishment of the Planters in that Region-The Seasons and the Crops.

A Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing in the interest of the Southern

Educational Society, says:

The true condition of the people of the coast region of South Carolina is little known or appreciated, and should be brought plainly before those interested in sustaining this admirable institution. I therefore take this opportunity to enlarge upon the topic and show how it has been produced and what it rally is.

Charleston is a planters' town. The influence of planters and those who sold their crops has ever predominated in society and in business circles. The rice lands and the sea island cotton lands from Savannah to Georgetown, for thirty miles inland, were the richest and most valuable in the State. The proprietors of these plantations, owning from one, two and three hundred negroes, to five hundred and even a thousand, bore the burden of taxation, and emboard, to a certain extent, the wealth and culture of South Carlina.

On the 7th November 1861 Port Parel

lina.
On the 7th November, 1861, Port Royal and Hilton Head were attacked by a Federal fleet, led by the Wabash, a wooden ship. In consequence of previous neglect on the part of the authorities at Richmond, they fell, and during the remaining two and a half years of war respected on the part of the suthorities at Richmond, they fell, and during the remaining two and a half years of It has long been regretted that there was no company in Charleston which would make a special feature of the oyster business, and was now announce with pleasure the formation of a firm, which may be called

THE CHARLESTON OYSTER COMPANY, which has leased for fifteen years a large area of marsh land and water in the eastern part of the city. The idea was first entertained four years ago, but could not be carried out until lately. Every first difficulty has been overcome, and the company has been quietly at work for three or four weeks. The scene of operations is bounded on the north by Spring, sured; on the south by the continuation of Calward troops were moved from place to place, and quartered throughout the country, and it was exhausted by requisitions of corn, rice, peas, potatoes, fodder, hay, straw, &c. Horses, mules warons, carts, cattle, hogs, sheep and pooltry were also taken. Houses were often occupied by officers, outbuildings sometimes pulled down to make barracks for soldiers, and fences used for firewood. Waste and destruction are inevitable concomitants of war, and in its immediate presence they riot. The substance of the planters was either abandoned to the United States near the tea or consumed by the defenders of the soil. The thunders of Federal guns were daily heard, attacks of land forces were made, and expeditions by water along the numerous rivers penetrating the coast every few miles. The secret efforts of incendiary agents and spies among the negroes created and increased demoralization. Proprietors who kept their slaves on the coast made little, and ran the risk of losing them by abduction and desertion. Those who, in order to avoid thus, bought or leased unoccupied places in the upper courty, and moved their negroes, incurred great expense, planted only to obtain provisions, and paid heavily for the coveted but unsubstantial sceurity. Under either arrangement the riob plantations on the seaboard went to ruio. Then came the finish of the war. What its course had hitherto left tha; was destructible, Sherman in 1865 demolf the war. What its course had hitherto lett that was destructible, Sherman in 1865 demolished. Dwelling houses, overseers' houses, expensive steam mills, barns, stables, cottonhouses, corn-houses and fences were given to the flames, and as a rule negre achieved.

nouses, corn-houses and fences were given to the flames, and as a rule negro cabins alone survived the conflagration.

The war closed with the conflication of all the property vested in slaves. The values placed in Confederate bonds and currency were placed in Confederate bonds and currency were also destroyed. The stocks of banks and railroads were worthless, for the banks here had loaned their money and credit to the Confederate Government, and the railroads were torn up and demoished. State and city stocks, involved in the lost cause, were precisions, and planters were left with their relations and real estate as the only property they could look to.

Sherman's poterious order No. 20, at the

stroke of the personal stroke of the sea, for distribution the treedment of the sea, for distribution among the freedmen. And this authority, manipulated by "the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," increased the embarrassments of the proprietors.

The plantations, when rescued from the grips of Howard, Saxton & Co., of the Bureau, depended, for their use and value, upon the labor. And this labor was systematically demoralized. Not satisfied with the inherent ideas of freedom to steal and to shoot, which took possession of the African minds, Bureau agents carefully implanted agrarian views. The lands, they said, were bought with the proceeds of the labor of slaves, and in justice belonged to them, and would be divided among the negroes. In proof, Sherman's order and the Bureau existed. Forty acres and a mule were the promised and expected accompaniments to the glorious immunity from work for the negro. The country here was his, the white man was an intruder and a rebel, and work was an imposition. The negro's occupation was to squat on a patch of open laud, and his ambition to sport a gun for killing and stealing purposes. stealing purposes.

Hence a long array of crimes—insubordina-

tion, robberies, outrages and murders—com-mitted by the negroes in this region since the

war.

With plantations in the condition described

war.

With plantations in the condition described, the proprietors thus destitute of the means of working them, and with the easent all abor in this demoralized and unreliable condition, it was the necessity of planters to plant, if they could obtain the means.

Ordinary sea is and cotton bringing \$1.50 a pound, and rice selling at \$14 and \$15 per one hundred pounds in the winter of 1865 and 1866, encouraged the planters and allured Northern capitalists. The needy proprietors staked their estates—their all; and the capitalists ventured the funds required. But money was obtained with great difficulty, often by long searching and at great cost, fifteen, twenty or thirty per cent., secured by mortgages, or one-half, one-third, or more of the crops, as inducement to plant on shares, with liens on the whole to secure advances.

After securing loans of money the next difficulty was to contract with the demoralized hands in a way to suit their ideas of freedom and to get the required approval of the Bureau, men utterly ignorant of the large amount of work needed to make Southern crops and of the value of that work in the final returns. Generally, planters had to agree to exorbitant terms, which nothing but enormous prices for their produce and excellent seasons could possibly justify.

The season of 1866 in this region was charac-

mous prices for their produce and excellent seasons could possibly justify.

The season of 1866 in this region was characterized by a protracted drought, lasting through July, August and September. The sea island cotton crop suffered severely and was cut off—the little that was planted—say from one-third to one-half. The rice crop was injured by want of pure fresh water and by the depredations of rice birds during the harvest, and turned out light, so that there was general disappointment in the yield. And the prices, instead of advancing, went down, and, centrary to all expectation, kept decliming. But the olanters had to sell even at heavy losses.

The season of 1867 was a very wet one. Frequent and heavy rains occurred in June and again in September. The sea island cotton crops were damaged in the early summer and finished by caterpillars in the fall. The crops of rice suffered from freshet in June and during the harvest, and prices did not advance materially.

rially.

The season of 1868 was very like that of 1867, The season of 1868 was very like that of 1867, much too wet, and similar results followed.

Thus three bad seasons in succession, with prices ruling lower than was looked for or can be accounted for, (except from the buyers having the market and the producers forced to sell,) are to be added to the black list of calamities which have oppressed the people of this coast country and made their earness and extraordinary efforts untruitful and left them without means. Those who can are still engaged in coping with the difficulties of the position, and hope for a change for the better. But the condition of the people here, with the exception of speculators, brokers and lawyers, is much worse than it was when the war closed. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts. Some whistle to keep their courage up, and the press labors to put the best face upon matters to prevent public demoralization and despair, and to help dradits and enterprises. The truth, however, is blue enough to require no paint or saftron lights.

—A Mrs. John Lanneer was burned to death at Appleton, Ill., a few days since, while attempting to fill a lump from a can of ben-

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-office Compromise Settlement of the Matter in Congress-Adoption of Conference Reports in both Houses.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes under date of Wednesday

The tenure-of-office matter, it is supposed, is now finally disposed of, both houses having agreed to the report of the committee of conference. From the chuckling of the anti-repealers it may be assumed that they are satisfied that they have achieved a victory, and it is certa n, from the remarks let drop by Senator Trumbull, that the Senste has not conceded much, if anything, in the matter, although Mr. Bingham's explaration in the House would seem to indicate the opposite. The knowing ones say that the House has been badly sold; that all the supervisory power yet remains in the Senate, and from the alacrity with which all the extreme members of that body hastened to vote for the report, there would seem to be some ground for the assertion. The bill will now go to the President for his signature, of which there is no doubt, and, even if the House has been entrapped, it is not likely that any great fuss will be made about it in the second. of which there is no doubt, and, even if the House has been entrapped, it is not likely that any great fuss will be made about it if it is agreeable to the Executive, who is the one to be affected by it.

Redistribution of the Currency--Influence of Massachusetts Predominant. Notwithstanding the passage by the Senate of the bill to increase the circulating medium at the South and West by a corresponding curtailment of it at the East (particularly New England,) it is doubted in well informed circles whether it will become a law. The influence of Massachusetts is predominant, and I have yet to recognize a single instance in which the West has not finally succumbed to dictation

from that quarter. The Franchise at the South.

About fifty Texan gentlemen appeared be-fore the Reconstruction Committee this morn-ing. Governor Hamilton stated the case for the party, which asks to vote upon the new constitution, and discussed the equal rights the party, which asks to vote upon the new constitution, and discussed the equal rights and suffrage clauses. Some conversation arose between the committee and the speaker, as to the true meaning of the disfranchisement section, which is copied from the new Constitution of South Carolina. Governor Hamilton contended that those only can vote who can hold office under the Fourteenth amendment; that an interpretation being questioned, and the member from South Carolina having remarked that no one is now a disqualified voter in South Carolina, Governor Hamilton said, "If that be the interpretation so much the better." General Butler said, "That is explicit enough." Governor Hamilton then spoke against all disqualifications as a permanency. The turther hearing was then adjourned until Phursday.

Gold Contracts.

The Committee of Ways and Means have unanimously agreed to report a bill legalizing contracts made payable in gold. This oill will be substantially the same as the section stricken out of a bill last session in the Senate, because Mr. Trumbull and others believed the fate decisions of the Supreme Court were all that were cisions of the Supreme Court were all that were necessary in the premises. The bill came back to the House, and upon a committee of conference being appointed, that body also agreed to the striking of it out. It will meet some opposition in the Senate, but will go through the House with little or no objection.

THE RAILWAY KINGS IN COUNCIL.—Several railway presidents and superincendents arrived in the city vesterday and are the guests of the Planters' Hotel. During the day they held a meeting, for the purpose, we believe, of effecting a change in the present railroad schedule—going North. The following named gentlemen were present: Mr. Collier, President of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; Mr. Charles Ellis, President of the Richmond and Petersburg firstroad; General William McBae, General Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Rillroad, and Mr. H. T. Peake, General Superintendent of the South Carolina Railroad. We understand that at the meeting held it was determined to change the present schedule as soon as possible, so that the "through" passenger train from West Point to Wilmington will leave this city at six o'clock in the morning instead of three, as it THE RAILWAY KINGS IN COUNCIL.—Several Abandoned Lands," increased the embarrass-ments of the proprietors.

The plantations, when rescued from the passenger train will not leave until nine A. M., [Augusta Chronicle.

# Gbituarn.

MoMillan.—Died, at Blackville, S. C., February II, 1869. after a long and pamful illness. JOHN MA-ON McMillan, aged fifty-nine years one mouth and ten days. He leaves a large family to mourn

MIDDLETON —Died, in Savannah, Ga., on the 27th ult., JOHN MIDDLETON, aged 27 years and 2

### Special Metices.

WUNITARIAN CHURCH.-DIVINE SER TOE will be held in this Church, To-MORROW, in he Morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and at Night at o'clock, fervices by the Rev. B. P. CUTLER. ubject for Evening discourse—" Gcd's Providence." April 3

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CON-UUTED in the Orphan's Chapel on SARBATH AP-ERMOON, April 4th, at Four o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN T. WIGHTMAN. 1 AZ-ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH .-

Service at half-past Ten o'clock Te-Monnow Mannume, by Bev. W. W. HICES, and in the Eventure at Evening service—seats free as usual.

April 8 ACCITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

rvices on Suncay Monning at Half-past Ten clock—in the Evaning at Eight, April 8 NO FICE.—AT THE LAST SESSION OF

Legislature of the State, a Charter was granted to the "EPHRATH BURIAL GROUND AND CHAR ITABLE SOCIETY," of Charleston, and said Char er was accepted by the Corporators, and the follow ng officers elected to govern said Burial Ground and HAMLET MURLY, President.

WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, Vice President INAAC FAYLOB, Treasurer. JOSEPH M. DUNGAN, Secretary. JOHN B. WRIGHT, Clerk. Trustees .- JONAS BYRD, GEORGE WATKINS ETER MAYZICK.

This is to notify all other persons to cause exer cising any control or trespassing upon the property of the said Corporation. All persons found trespassing on said Burial Ground, or attempting to con rol any of the property or benefits of said Corpora tion, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the HAMLET MURLY, President. Attest: J SEPH M. DUNCAM, Secretary.

April 2 AS NOTICE .-- ALL PERSONS HAVING ills against Steamer "EMILIE," to 26th Instant, in olusive, are requested to hand them in to us.

SHACKELFORD & KELLY, DAG AT OFFICE CHERAW AND DARLING ON RAILBOAD COMPANY, CHERAW, MARCH 80, 1869 —The INTEREST COUPONS, due on the 1st April, 1869, on the first MORIGAGE BONDs of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of tue Northessern Essirond Company, in Charles-ton, or at my office in Cheraw.

(Signed,) JOHN H. MCIVER, Treasurer. March 81

BE ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of you hful in-discretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direc-tions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertising, in perioc JOHN B. OGDEN. No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

### Special Motices.

AT STATE INSPECTORSHIP OF GUANO AND FERTILIZERS. - Having been appointed by his Excellency Governor Scott, on the 29th of March, to the above-mentioned position, in accordince with a recent concurrent resolution of the General Assembly, I am now ready to INSPECT, AN-ALYZE AND CERTIFY to any cargo or lot of Guano r other Fertilizers which may be offered for such

In the event of my absence from the city, Dr. C. F PANKNIN is authorized by me to act in my stead, and to issue the necessary certificates.

C. U. SHEPARD, JR., M. D. April 3

AT CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITU-IION-FINAL SETTLEMENT.-In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after This Day to depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92 CHURCH-STREET.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS will be specially devoted to the payment of females. Males will be attended to on the other week days.

The Deposit Books must be surrendered, as this is the final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue daily until every depositor is settled with. HENRY 8. GHIGGS, 10 stuth10 Treasurer C. S. I.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 24, 1869.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th proximo. The BOOKS OF TRANSFER will be closed from

March 24 Secretary and Treasurer. ATTO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few vecks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make

this date to 5th proximo. W. J. HERIOT.

known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please ad Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. February 8 AG CONSIGNEES NOTICE .- CONSIG. NEES per Brig "WM. H. PARKS," PARKER Master, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is I'm DAY discharging at Accommodation Wharf. All

Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owner's expense and risk. RISLEY & CREIGHTON.

April 8 Consignees. NO CURE! NO PAY!-FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Counts, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief produced. Try it; if not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get

your money back. G. W. AIMAR, Druggist,

Corner King and Vanderhorst streets Price 85 cents. February 27 -- Dao ACCHEROKEE CURE, THE GREAT IN-DIAN MEDICINE, cures all diseases caused by self

abuse, viz: Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassiade, Pains in the Back, Dimuess of Vision, Prema ture Old age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indis-

The Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, stop the emissions, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by W. A. SERINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. ECKEL & CO., ED. S.

BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CO. February 16 DAG tuthseowSmos CHEROKEE REMEDY OURES ALL Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kindeys, Betention of Urine, Stricsures of the Urethra, Dropsical swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic. and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhes, Gleet, and all mucous Discharges in Male or Female, cur ng recent cases in from one to three days, and is es-

omplaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success. Price-Remedy, One Bottle, \$2; Three Bottles \$5. Price—Injection, One Bottle, \$2; Three Bottles \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. AIMAR, E. H. TELLERS & CO., A. W. ECKEL & CO., W. A. RERINE, RD. S. BURNHAM and BAOUL & LYNAU,
February 16 Dec tuthecowings

pecially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus

or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in

conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH PLAN-TATION BITTERS have become a household necessity throughout the civilized nations, is without a arallel in the history of the world. Over five m'ltion bottles were sold in twelve months, and th demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, ladies, bysicians and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, lends strength to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhausted nature great restorer. It is compounded of the choicest roots and herbs, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, etc., all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town parish, village and hamlet throughout North and outh America, Europe, and all the Islands of the

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. Tuthas

CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstrustion, Green Siekness, Nervous and spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hysterics, Sick-Beadache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when torbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugarcoated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists, at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Sold in Charleston, S. C., by A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH. ED, S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CG. February 16 DAO tuthseow3mc

PT DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIB, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, ourse General Debuity, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpita-tion of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and De-bility, restoring Manliness and full vigor, thus provng a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, mid-dle aged and aged, there is no greater boon than this "klixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life

susing the weak and debilitated to have renewed

trength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill

with joy and pleasure.
Price—One bottles \$5; Three bottles \$6 Sold in Charleston, S. G., by E. H. KELLERS & CO., A. W. BCKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. EXEINE, ED. S. BURNHAM and RAOUL & L) NAH

# Shipping.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

FOR BOSTON. THE SCHOONER ANNA E. GLOVER. having half of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to T. TUPPER & SONS,

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE SIDEWHREL STRAMSHIM
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. CreWELL, Will leave Vanderhorstra
Wharf on Thursday, April 6, 1860 at 4 o'clock P. M. RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP.

THE FIRST GLASS IBON SCREEN
Steamship G A M I L L A, Bung PEAGE Commander, is now ready
to sail on or about 10th of April.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Rose Risks taken by this vessel at five-eight
(%) per cent.

THE FIRST GLASS IBON SCREEN
PEAGE CO.,
When Risks taken by the vessel at five-eight
March 25

TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADEL PHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL, CINCINNATI, OHIO ST. LOUIN, MO., AND OTHER NORTH WESTER BN CITTES, LEAVING EACH PORT LVERY STE DAY.

FALCON.....JESSE D. HOR-ET, Commander Steamshi, MARYLAND, J. V. John a son Commander, will sail for Baltis of Clock P. M., from Pier No. 1. Union Wharves, Heavy freights taken at very low rates—to Philip delphia, Rice 50c; Rosin 30c.

For Freight or pagages and the state of the control of the contr

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
April 1 8 Union Wharves. THAVELERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN BOUTE TO FLORIDA, AIREN And other places, should not for to key in their supplies of PROVISIONS, OLABETS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHITE KIES, WINES, OANNED MRATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game, Deviled Entremets, Established, Lobster, etc., for Luncheous, Sandwiches a Travelers' Repast, &c.

WM. S. COBWIN & CO.,
No. 276 King-street,
Between Wentworth and Beaufain,
Oharleston, S. O.

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street. New York. October28

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMLERS OF THE ABOVE
In leave Pier No. 42, North Riven,
foot of Canal street, New York,
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates and
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of lat and 21st connect at Penama with
steamers for South Parific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Mansanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panana to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamship J. PAN leaves San Fraucisco for Chinal Steamship J PAN leaves San Francisco for Chine

Steamship J. PAN leaves San Francisco for Chins and Japan May 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Assinwall.

One hundred pounds bag rage tree to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apoly at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

March 12 1yr F. B. PABY, Agent.

FOR GEULGETOWN, S. C.,
THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
ISAAO DAYES, having been unavoidably detained, will receive Freight This DAY and leave as above This Night, 3d instant, at 10 o'clock.
All Freight must be prepaid.
No Freight received aiter sunset.

HACKELFORD & EFLLY,
April 8 No. 1 Bovee's whart. THE STEAMER ST. HELEWA,
Captain JAMES G. RUMLEY, WHI TO
Selve Treight THES DAY and leave SUNDAY NIGHT

dock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
JOHN H. MURRAY, The Steamer leaves again Wednesday Morning at 2 o'clock, and Edisto Thursday Morning, as 2 o'clock.

FOR PALATICA, FLURIDA.

FOR PALATICA. PLORIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FEENANDINA AND JACKSOME
VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAKER

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THE FIRST-CASS STEAKER

TX, will usli from Charleston ever: Tuesday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY FUINT, Captain Grag.

F. McMillan will 'all from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernaudina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Hayana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaha and Griffin for Sitter Springs and Lakee Griffin, Rustis, Harris and Durham.

All freight cytable on the wharf.

Goods not removed s' sunset will be stored at ris and expense of owner.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

South Atlantic Whart.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Statorooms.

November 31

Ctsange Company Control of the Co. of the Co. of the Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. INLAND ROUTE-ONLY TWO AND A HALF TEROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STRAM PACKET

THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAPLINE.

THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAPMODELLINE THE STRAMER PACKET BOY, CAPMODELLINE THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAP
MODELLINE THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAPMODELLINE THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAPMODELLINE THE STRAMER PILOT BOY, CAP
MODELLINE THE STRAMER PILOT

# Erentsions.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANORwill resume her trips to historic points for
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.
For Passage apply to 1B.0 MAS YOUNG,
December 18 (aptain. on board, 1

J. B HEARD, N. Y. W. J HEARD NORPOLE. C. W. TOUNG, M. Y. F. H. GOODRIDGE, PORTE HEARD, YOUNG & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 947 Washington street.

NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF EARLY VAGEG BLES, FRUITS, POTATOR! Ac.

REFERENCES. - Governor Z. B. Vance, Charlottes W. D. Reyno de & Bra., vortoik; B. G. Ghio, Superintendent S. & B. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel I. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; E. K. Thurber & Co., Laughre & Rabert, New York; Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; A.exander & Ru 3mos

CHARLESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. GARDES

BEEDS. do. GEO. E. PINGRES